

CO-OPERATION
Between Wage Earners and
Local Business Interests
for the
Benefit of the Community
VOL. 3, NO. 12

LOCALS LEAD TO BRICK DAY

Committee in Charge of Arrangements for Labor Day Parade and Outing Estimates More Than 10,000 From All Parts of State, Will Participate.

Festivities to Start With Parade at 10 o'clock. Followed by Mass Meeting and Sports Program, and Luncheon at Six o'clock—Dance and Special Entertainment in Town Hall Scheduled for the Evening.

All roads will lead toward Brunswick on Monday, September 12, when it is expected more than 10,000 members of trade unions from all parts of the state will participate in the Labor Day parade and celebration to be held in that city under the auspices of U. T. W. of A. Local 315.

According to Miss Lillian Gagnier, secretary of the committee of arrangements, no means are being spared to make this year's celebration the biggest and best ever held in the state and the number of favorable answers who will participate, gives reason for their estimate regarding the number of people expected to participate in the festivities is a most conservative one.

Fully realizing the task of making arrangements for such an important celebration, Local 323 started its labor several months ago, when invitations were sent to every local union in the state to participate, and delegates present at the organization of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Portland last month, secured the endorsement and cooperation of that body, thereby making it almost official celebration of Labor Day in the State of Maine.

The principal feature of the celebration for publicity, this applying to the parade, mass meetings, sports events, luncheon at the dinner and entertainment to be held by the evening.

According to the program as outlined, the parade will start at 10 a. m. and will start at 10. There will be

Decision on NRA Raises Great National Issue, Gen. Johnson Says

New York City, July 12 (HNS)—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson likened the decision of the NRA in the political arena to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Moore v. United States*, 1930 years ago, when it attacked the rights of the people and the property of reform.

"Two thousand years have slipped into eternity," he said, "and the constitution is in question. There is a demand of national unity, and the parallel is almost perfect except for the appearance of any martyr."

"A great national issue," he said, "the luncheon of the Central Mercantile Association, is growing under our eyes."

PREVAILING WAGE ON ALL RELIEF PROJECTS FAVORED BY JOHNSON

New York City Administrator Agrees With Unions in Controversy Over "Subsistence" Pay—Says Labor Does Not Like It, "and I Don't Like It"—Adds That It is Going to "Cause a Lot of Headaches."

New York, July 12 (APL)—General Hugh S. Johnson, Federal Administrator for New York City, agreed with representatives of organized labor here that the "subsistence" wage rate favored by the Work Relief Board, General Staff in Washington, should not be applied to skilled labor.

This conclusion was reached during a conference at the Federal Building, after the wage rate question related to work in addition to Mayor LaGuardia's conference with representatives of the labor committee named by the Governor to advise him on wages and conditions of employment. The committee consists of Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor; George Means, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council; and Jerome McGuire, President of the Federal Union.

The trade union leaders told Gen. Johnson they did not object to the so-called subsistence wage if skilled workers earn these wages at the same rate which prevail in private industry. What they did object to, and

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
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AUGUSTA, MAINE, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1935

Entire Proceedings OF THE 31st CONVENTION OF THE Maine State Federation of Labor Held in Rumford, June 11th - June 14th APPEAR ON PAGES 5, 6, 7, 8

NEW R. PENSION BILLS WILL STAND U.S. COURT TEST

Wagner and Cresser Bills Substitutes for Measure Declared Unconstitutional

Provide Annuities Payable at 65 Out of United States Treasury Funds, as Announced by Assessments on Payrolls and Employees—Figured on Basis of Monthly Compensation Received for Eight Years Ending December 31, 1931.

Washington, D. C., July 12 (APL)—Shirley Wagner of New York and Representative Cresser of Ohio introduced two bills providing pensions for the employees designed to replace the Railroad Retirement Act which was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court a few weeks ago.

One of the bills provided that annual pensions be paid out of a \$50,000,000 fund in the United States Treasury to railroad workers who have reached the age of 65 and are entitled to retire.

The other bill provides that the carriers shall pay into the United States Treasury out of 4 percent of their total payroll and that employees shall contribute 1 percent of their pay.

In addition to railroads the new bills would cover employees of the federal government, postal employees, private employees of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and employees of the trucking service.

The situation is based on the basis of a monthly compensation received by the employees for the eight years ending December 31, 1931.

Senator Wagner and Representative Cresser said that the provision of the new bills would meet the objections of the Supreme Court to the original retirement plan.

The bills have the support of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, comprising 100 railroads, 21 steam and railway unions.

Coal Strike Halts As President Asks for Further Parley

Organized labor and the coal industry have agreed to a truce, but the strike has not yet ended.

John P. Frey Named Member of Apprentice Advisory Board

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has appointed John P. Frey and C. R. Dooley as advisory members of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training.

Pursuant to Action by Woolen and Worsted Department at Providence, R. I. Meeting, U. T. W. of A. Locals Adopt Schedule Calling for Increases Ranging From 5 to 40 Per Cent and Improved Working Conditions.

More Than 100,000 Workers Represented by Nearly 200 Delegates, Unanimous in Action to Recommend Adoption of New Schedule to Their Respective Local Unions—Express Belief Low-Paid Mills Can Be Brought Up to Higher Levels Without Necessity of Calling Strikes—Textile Mill Owners Awaited Unions' Action Prior to Pricing Goods for Market.

"Quick action is needed in preparation for the new schedule," it is known that many employers in the woolen and worsted industry are awaiting the action of this department in preparing its wage schedules prior to pricing their products on the market for next season's business.

So said President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America, in addressing nearly 200 delegates representing 75 local unions whose membership aggregates more than 100,000 in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California, at a conference of the Women and Worsted Department held in the Hotel Auditorium, Providence, on Sunday, July 14.

The price list arranged at your suggestion by members of the executive board," Mr. McMahon said, "has been carefully made up. Reports submitted by all local unions during the past several weeks have been scrutinized, and in no cases are there considered anything but reasonable wages with which to meet the situation."

Not less than five per cent being the minimum increase in wages, and not more than 40 per cent in the case of the worsted mills.

"An opportunity such as never before existed, is offered to equalize our prices and working conditions and in this means stabilizes the woolen and worsted industry. Because present business conditions, there need be little fear of any great disturbance. Legitimate employers, those who pay

Justify for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Better Deal for the
Community
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WOLEN-WORSTED TAKE INTERESTED UNIONS FOR STABILIZED INDUSTRIES

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ORGANIZING CRUSADE STARTED WITH GREAT ECCLAT AT MONTHLY MEETING OF MAINE STATE TEXTILE COUNCIL

Seventy-five Delegates Pledge Vigorous Campaign to Augment Membership and to Maintain Conditions Established Under NRA—Endorse Move Started by Mayor Payne for Stabilizing the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Industry.

Prompted by reports submitted by Delegates George Jahar and Bernard Khayha, who attended the conference of the Woolen and Worsted Department of the U. T. W. of A. held in Providence on July 14, an organizing committee has taken steps to start a campaign for augmenting the membership and to maintain conditions established under the National Recovery Act.

The Council also gave strong endorsement to a move started by Mayor Payne of Augusta, which advocates taking strong means for stabilizing the Maine pulp, sulphite and paper industry. The delegates were urged to take steps to have their names put in the President and Congress representatives action on pending legislation to restrict and restrict foreign importations.

Delegates representing cotton mills, although not present, were also urged to take steps to have their names put in the President and Congress representatives action on pending legislation to restrict and restrict foreign importations.

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FEDERAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY A. F. OF L. WOULD LICENSE ALL BUSINESSES ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Washington, D. C., July 10 (HNS)—The American Federation of Labor, announced that an interstate licensing bill will be introduced in Congress within a few days, and that the Federation will press for hearings and a vote.

The bill provides that all firms doing an interstate business must be licensed. It sets up a National Industrial Commission, which will have the power to issue licenses to any business which has the power to trade in interstate commerce.

May Impose Minimum Wages
The Commission, says Mr. Green in an analysis of the proposed bill, "may impose minimum wages for the lowest classes of unskilled labor, which will assure employers a decent standard of living, regardless of the financial ability of the employer to pay. The Commission is given the power to investigate all business establishments, and to require that they be brought up to a higher level of living."

LABOR PLEASED OVER COL. BELIVEAU'S APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR BRANN AS JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

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Official Newspaper of the
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Published Monthly by
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Under Supervision of Jess Davidson, Frank C. Mc-Donald, Clarence R. Burgess, Charles Melville, Committee.
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Treasurer—Richard W. Gustin, P. O. Box 107, Bangor
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Vice President—Clarence R. Burgess, P. O. Box 34, Augusta

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JULY, 1935

Fifty Millions for Nation's Unemployed Youth

Would Help Youths to Finish School, Train for Employment and Assist Them in Securing Jobs

President Roosevelt has established a National Youth Administration within the Works Progress Administration to supply work for young men and women between the ages of 16 and 25. Supported with a \$50,000,000 fund allocated from the \$4,800,000,000 work relief appropriation, it is believed that at least 500,000 young people, most of whom have been locked out of employment will be given work and opportunities for development.

In announcing the venture the President said: "I have determined that we shall do something for the nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women. They must have their chance in school, their turn as apprentices and their opportunity for jobs—a chance to work and earn for themselves."

According to the President's order the National Youth Administration is designed to achieve four broad objectives. It will give young persons work on youth projects, allow them to finish high school and college, train and retain them for private employment, and undertake to secure work for them in private industry.

The pay schedule provides \$15 a month for youths on work relief, \$15 a month for those in college, and \$6 a month for those in high school.

Money Spending by Gov't Awe-Inspiring

Daily Press, Which During War Encouraged Giving "Until It Hurts", Now Ridicules Efforts to Meet the Greatest Emergency That Ever Occurred.

In their efforts to make President Roosevelt's administration appear ridiculous, daily newspapers and other publications which have taken up the cudgel against the administration, are alarmed over the possibilities of this country ever being able to "get out from under."

It was these same publishers who, in 1917, plastered the country with the slogan "Give Until It Hurts". At that time money, and lots of it, was needed to feed, clothe and in other ways equip a million or more men who were fighting to save the world for Democracy.

There was no thought then as to how the bill was to be paid. The givers, large and small, gave "until it hurt". The few fellows who made millions, invested huge amounts in Liberty bonds—these were considered gilt-edge securities. The smaller fry gave what they could through their patriotism.

The War of 1917 was the greatest emergency that ever confronted the people of the entire world. Sufficient interest had been instilled into the people to make them realize the importance of giving "until it hurts", and at no time in the history of wars did the people "come across" to such a wonderful extent.

The emergency confronting the people of this country at this time is not a war for conquest, but one in which Federal, State and municipal governments are engaged in a tremendous effort to keep eleven millions of workers, and twenty millions of dependants, from starving. No such emergency ever before existed, and it calls for the greatest kind of cooperation to enable the government to carry on.

And what do we find? First and foremost among those who look upon the situation as awe-inspiring, and who are worrying lest huge bills contracted for must be paid by the rich or well-to-do, are the

leading newspapers, and other publications of the country.

The question of feeding the vast number of people unemployed as the result of the depression, is farthest from their thoughts. One would think they actually would permit them to starve. The campaign at present conducted by these publications is bold and brazen, and to all appearances is being launched to protect the millionaires, multimillionaires and the billionaires. If you please, from being compelled to loosen up some of their ill-gotten gold to meet this great emergency.

When the NRA was brought into the picture, it was drafted so that a greater portion of the profits made by owners of mass industries would be distributed among the workers. While not specifying this, its originators intended the day of making huge fortunes by the comparatively few who control 90 per cent of the nation's wealth, to come to an end.

Experiences of 1929, when the country went "flat broke" opened up a new era. The system was found to be all wrong. A great emergency had arisen and the most stringent means had to be employed to remedy an extraordinarily bad situation. Notwithstanding opposition on the part of G. O. P. politicians, who saw the last remnants of their party "going to the dogs" and a few renegade Democrats, whose hearts and souls were wrapped up in big business, had it not been found unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, a way out was seen to get the country back on its feet.

The "soak-the-rich" method of taxation, which the Press refers to as "impossible", while a part of the original program, it is certain would not have been resorted to by the President if the NRA had not been declared unconstitutional, and if the rich are going to be "soaked" to the fullest extent, they have but themselves to blame, as it is they who, through their political acrobats, caused the outlawing of the NRA.

All people of average intelligence fully realize the present situation. With 11 millions of people unemployed, an emergency exists that calls for the most stringent methods. The tremendous amount of money needed for supporting 600,000 young men in CCC camps, and for putting into operation all plans to provide food, shelter and clothing for our unemployed, must come from those who can best afford it. The ultra-rich must bear their share, just as they did in 1917-1918. The well-to-do must also do their share. The rank and file who are employed, can be depended upon to do theirs, as they have done during the past six years, or since the depression began.

All must realize now, more than ever, the importance of the present situation. The government has been forced to undertake a tough job, and no matter how much any one may find fault, means must be taken to carry it on, no matter how awe-inspiring it might be, or who will be hit the hardest. The government cannot and will not permit its citizens to starve. The most able to render immediate assistance are those who have accumulated millions which are lying idle. These millions were made from the labor of those who, because of present business conditions, are unable to support themselves.

Hence, President Roosevelt's plan to spend millions to feed the people, and for taking the quickest and best possible method for meeting this emergency.

DOOR LEFT OPEN TO CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

A letter written by George Washington, dealing with the Constitution, has just been made public in New York. The letter is dated October 10, 1787, and was written to Col. David Humphreys, his aide-de-camp and close personal friend. The draft of the Constitution had been completed and sent to Congress to be approved, and sent to the states for ratification. Humphreys obviously had asked Washington's views on the matter, and received the following answer:

"The Constitution that is submitted, is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Constitution was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A Constitutional door being open for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the People to adopt what is offered to them. Much will depend, however, on literary abilities and the recommendation of it by good pens, should it be attacked openly. I mean publicly, in the Gazette."

Apparently, one of the best things about the proposed Constitution, in Washington's mind, was that it left the door open to changes. The idea that the Constitution is a changeless thing originated in smaller minds than that of Washington.

The letter is written throughout in the handwriting of Washington, and, oddly enough, is written on English paper, bearing the watermark "G. R."—George Rex, well known in this country as George the Third.

Placing More of the Burden of Taxation on the Rich

President's Tax Plan for Increasing \$500 Millions in Revenue Intended to Provide Living Wages for Army of Unemployed.

President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress that legislation be enacted to impose larger taxes on the wealthy to help defray the necessary expenses of the Government brought forth a chorus of opposition from those subversive groups who believe that under the American flag there should be two economic classes, the rich and the poor, and that the duty of the poor is to slave all of their lives for a scant living in good times and exist on public or private charity in bad times.

According to the President's plan, the increased tax on big incomes would net about \$400,000,000. Inheritance and higher gift taxes would yield about \$250,000,000. The larger tax on corporation incomes would yield about \$100,000,000. The three increases total only \$750,000,000.

The new tax plan places more of the burden of taxation on the rich, who are able to pay it without reducing their living standards, and relieves those with small incomes of taxes which would necessarily reduce their living standards.

One feature of the President's recommendation should not be overlooked. It is the influence which the increased taxes on larger incomes, and especially the inheritance and gift taxes, will have on breaking up accumulations of wealth and thus indirectly bring about a redistribution of wealth. This objective is commendable.

Increased taxes on larger incomes and inheritance is a fundamental policy of the American Federation of Labor and was unanimously approved by the delegates to the 1934 Convention of that organization.

TVA Puts New Life Into Old Companies

Report Shows That While Private Companies Were Compelled to Lower Rates 20 Per Cent, Increased Business Brought These Unprecedented Profits

Speaking to an audience of mechanical engineers at Norris, Tenn., recently, David E. Lilienthal of the TVA declared of the TVA experiment of lowered electric rates that "they work."

"They have produced great savings to consumers," he said; "they have resulted in much wider use of electricity; they have increased the sale and use of electric equipment; and they have paid a handsome profit."

As one illustration of the way TVA is working, Dr. Lilienthal cites the case of Athens, Ala., which owns its distributing plant, and buys current wholesale from the TVA. The domestic rate in Athens averaged about 3 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour till the TVA came. Then it was cut about 45 per cent. Domestic use of electricity in Athens has gone up three-fold in the past year. Sales of electrical appliances have averaged \$112 per residence. About 40 per cent more people in the town are taking electricity; the amount taken by each resident has more than doubled; the average rate for domestic current used in May was about two cents per kw-hr; and the city of Athens is saving for extensions and improvements 19.3 cents out of every dollar that it gets for current.

And still a Federal judge says it is "confiscation" for TVA to make such low electric rates!

The Automobile, an Agency of Death

Compared With Number of Casualties in World's Greatest Battle, Automobile Breaks All Records as Death-Dealing Instrument.

Fifteen thousand persons were killed in highway accidents in the United States in the first six months of this year. At that rate, we shall have more than 30,000 funerals from this one cause by the time the year ends, for July almost always shows an increase of highway deaths over those of June. The highway killings last year were between 35,000 and 36,000.

And, of course, the automobile appears as the agency of death in at least 19 of these cases out of 20. The automobile is man's deadliest invention since gunpowder.

To get the full flavor of this death record, compare it with that of some of our greatest battles. Not quite 6,000 men were killed in the greatest battle of the Civil War, that of Gettysburg. Of Union soldiers, 3,070 were killed, while the Confederates reported dead numbered 2,592. At Chickamauga, one of the stubbornest battles ever fought, the Union side lost 1,656 killed and the Confederates 2,068.

It may be said in extenuation that large numbers of men are wounded in battles. More are wounded in the running fights of the highways. One insurance company, which makes a specialty of keeping track

of accidents, reports that 850,700 persons were injured but not killed in highway accidents in this country during 1933. German shells and gas in our part of the World War took only a fraction of such a toll. And that toll is pretty steadily increasing. In 1924, 19,220 persons were killed in automobile accidents. In 1929, the killings had climbed to 30,858. In 1931, they numbered 33,346; slumped to 29,196 in 1932, and then rose to the figure named for last year. Some day, this country will wake up to the fact that such a slaughter is as expensive as it is needless.

Worker's Vote is the Big Factor in Elections

Big Politicians, Whose Aim is to Please Menial Class, May Scurrying in Their Devotion to the President, But the People Are Still for Him Strongly.

References to President Roosevelt as a "consummate politician," and most skillful in his ability to mollify compromises; but that notwithstanding these qualifications par excellence he is slipping, are having little effect in dampening enthusiasm except on the part of those whose principal aim is to serve the moneyed interests.

Perhaps those who are best able to judge the temper of working people toward the President are those who mingle among large gatherings—not only hundreds, but thousands within the space of a week or 10 days. The mere mention of the President's name by speakers at meetings of working people, is just as enthusiastically received today, if not more so, as when big business, their minions, the politicians and everybody else, including newspapers, were fulfilling all over themselves to proclaim him as the saviour of the country.

The only difference now, is that as soon as big business got back onto its feet, political propaganda was started for the apparent purpose of saving the Republican party from complete annihilation.

In those days of 1933, the President was not referred to as a "consummate politician." Thousands of banks were closed, business was on the verge of bankruptcy, the so-called super business men were locked to a frazzle, not a single one of the whole clique possessed an idea as how to get out from under. Surpluses had all been dissipated; banking accommodations were impossible; in fact, the entire country was in a most devastated condition.

It was Roosevelt, the "consummate politician" now, but the man who was then looked upon as the nation's saviour, who pulled the country out of the hole. Calling to his side an aggregation of men whom big business and the politicians regarded as crackpots, anarchists, socialists and radical labor, machinery was erected which, during the past two years, not only put business back upon its feet, but provided means for employing and feeding millions and millions of working people.

President Roosevelt is the same F. D. R. today that he was in March, 1933, as far as the masses of working people are concerned. They have just as much confidence in his ability and look upon him as possessing the same honesty of purpose as he did two years ago. With this in mind, all insinuations for the purpose of making him appear otherwise have little or no effect.

Millions of workers who, in 1933, or prior to inauguration of the NRA were either unemployed, working part-time or whose earnings were at the lowest ebb, and who benefited materially as the result of his efforts and ability for leadership, cannot be made to forget these benefits so easily.

Being poor and dependent on their regular weekly earnings for their immediate livelihood, they are little bothered as to how the present bill for bringing about reforms is to be paid. They are in full realization regarding the billions possessed by the few who control the largest portion of the wealth of the nation—which was accumulated as the result of the labor of the masses—and as a consequence are not worrying as regards present efforts on the part of the President to make those who can best afford to do so pay the bill.

We fully realize the power of political propaganda. That as a result of this, men equally capable have been defeated in their efforts on behalf of the people. But the workers of today, in our belief, are different than those of yesterday. They are now looking upon things in a more serious manner. The depression and its causes have been carefully scrutinized and thought out so that in our opinion propagandists are going to find the task of defeating the President in his efforts to find a solution for this vast problem, a more difficult one than they anticipated.

No! This Was a Republican Meeting, Not Socialist Confab

Washington is bustling over the incoherence in the platform adopted by the Young Republicans of New York State for consideration of the party's annual convention. The Young Republicans agreed that the left-wing had been badly edited and that the right-wing among the left-dimmers among the party regulars had moved in to do the convention's running. But in thus going to the "right," the platform of rugged individualism written by the conservative contains some items as:

Government regulation of natural resource industries.
Government to give unemployed "not only their bare material needs but their requirements for living according to American standards."
Appropriations for sound public works.
Unemployment insurance.
Old-age pensions.
The right of labor to bargain collectively.

The convention also endorsed the following:
Giving employers "a share of the profits of the industries for which they employ."
Stabilization of farm prices by "government purchases of surpluses in the open market."
Legislation to protect the farmer against the price of the farm.

Confidential and fair-convention of all units plans and other facilities under Government supervision.
Legislation in advance of the signing of a treaty of war.
And the convention voted down the suggestion of a return to the gold standard at a fixed and permanent parity.
No. This was a Republican convention, not a Socialist convention.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done, Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Program; Who's Who in the Movement; The Organized Workers, etc., etc.

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor taken any action to help the unemployed?
A.—Yes, it filed from the flagstaff atop the Federation's building in Washington, D. C., the letter "F. O. L." in white.

Q.—When did organized labor begin to advocate an income tax?

A.—The 1908 convention of the American Federation of Labor demanded enactment of a law providing for an income tax gradually increasing with income. The demand was reaffirmed at the 1908 convention.

Q.—Who is president of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America?

A.—James H. Hatch, recently re-elected at the 35th annual convention in New York.

Q.—Does the Wagner-Gonery Labor Disputes Bill prescribe in any way the kind or character of a union which the workers must choose?

A.—No. Under the bill, they may decide that question for themselves.

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Q.—When was the use of public works first advocated?

A.—This is not known. The idea is not of modern origin. It was first used in 1835 by Juan Luis Vives, a Spanish philosopher, in a treatise on "The Education of a Prince."

Q.—When and where will the next convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees be held?

A.—Beginning September 8, at the Brook-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Q.—When was the International Typographical Union labor adopted?

A.—In 1888.

Q.—Who were the Charliats?

A.—English political reformers, who founded a movement which flourished from 1815 to 1840 and which was marked by a number of strikes, including the general strike of 1839.

Q.—Are there any labor camps between States?

A.—A camp named May 20, 1934, plagues Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island to force cooperation between labor and management to improve and maintain labor standards.

Q.—Is election of Federal judges, instead of their appointment by the President, being considered?

A.—Yes. The American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Federal judges by vote of the people.

Q.—Who first made popular the term "labor union"?

A.—James J. Davis, former Secretary of Labor, who distinguished a "labor union" from a "living wage" by defining it as a wage which assures the worker a decent standard of living and the amount required by him and his family's subsistence in health and reasonable comfort.

Q.—What is the oldest organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The International Typographical Union.

Q.—How can the labor unions promote the organization of retail store clerks?

A.—By asking for the services of a union clerk when making purchases. This is an effective way to help the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association to increase its membership.

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